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# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, DEC. 10TH, 1890.

No. 3.

## Queen's College Journal

Published by the ALMA MATER SOCIETY of Queen's University in TWELVE MONTHLY NUMBERS during the Academic year.

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The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston, Ont.

All communications of a business nature should be addressed to the Business Manager.

WE regret to inform our readers that although we have delayed the issue of this number for several days, yet the photogravure for which we have been waiting has not yet arrived, and we are compelled to go to press without it. In the next issue, however, we hope to make up for this deficiency by the insertion of two portraits.

One of the highest educational influences of college life is the contact with men of scholarly attainments, broad culture and strong personality. Such men ought to be found and are found occupying the chairs of our universities. To come daily within the radius of their influence is the privilege of the few, not of the many. None can estimate the influence wielded by them upon the plastic minds of the youth who are placed under their instruction. They give an impetus to the life, an inspiration—for inspiration is just the projection of one mind and spirit into another prepared to receive. Does the thought ever come to the student's mind when listening to the words which are the product of such minds,—this is the opportunity of a life time? Then grasp this opportunity while you may, and if repentance can be spoken of in a narrower sense than that in which it is applied, we would say repent; empty your mind of all carelessness and indifference, shake off indolence and neglect, so that the word may not be in vain, for the influence upon you will be in exact proportion to your capacity for receiving.

A letter appeared recently in the *Montreal Witness* from "A Presbyterian Minister," in which an unwarranted attack is made upon Principal Grant on account

of his address on temperance given in the Y. M. C. A. The writer of the letter, though an avowed supporter of temperance principles, makes use of most intemperate language, and throws out gross insinuations calculated to injure not only the Principal but Queen's. He insinuates that it is unsafe for parents to send their sons where such ideas on temperance are taught. The letter is the more unwarranted because it is based on a mere report and misrepresents the facts of the case. The address referred to was much appreciated by all who heard it and dealt with the principles of temperance generally. It is deplorable that there are men, even among the leaders and teachers of the people, so narrow-minded as to confine the meaning of temperance merely to abstinence from intoxicating drink, and who, when any one dares to mention gluttony or excess of any kind when speaking of temperance, are ready to cry out, "Beware, he is unsound on the temperance question." Such a spirit, though common in our day, lies too near the verge of fanaticism, and forgets that the inspired writer of Proverbs, in speaking of temperance, classes the glutton and drunkard in the same category. "Be not among winebibbers; among gluttonous eaters of flesh, for the drunkard and glutton shall come to poverty."

The question of university extension is beginning to claim some attention from Canadian educationists. A movement is on foot in connection with the Provincial University, to place a University training within reach of those who desire it, but are prevented by circumstances from attending College. The object is to establish classes in various local centres, and to appoint for these, lecturers and examiners who shall be subject to the control of the University. This system has been adopted in England in connection with Cambridge and Oxford Universities, and during the past year has met with decided success. Under the direction of these Universities the number of courses of lectures delivered was 107 and 148 respectively. The corresponding attendance of students on these classes was 11,301 and 17,904. Natural Sciences, History, Political Science and English Literature are the most popular subjects. There is no doubt that the adoption of such a system in Canada would be most beneficial, as it would extend the influence of the university and provide a means of self-realization from which many are cut off. True, in Canada at the present time, there seems to be little demand for such courses, owing, no doubt, to the intense individualism or utilitarianism which characterizes Canadians. But were they begun, if even on a small scale, the demand would increase, and the little leaven would eventually leaven the whole lump.

Queen's, in her extra-mural courses, has virtually adopted such a system. This course provides a means of self-improvement, by private study at least, and several every year take advantage of the opportunity thus given. Provision is also made for the delivery of lectures in local centres during the summer months.

There is one subject which we would like to bring to the notice of every one interested in *Queen's*, viz., the fact, for it is a fact, that year by year students are devoting themselves more and more to the grinding up of lessons, and less and less to the cultivation of what, for lack of a better name, we may call student social life.

The great majority of students now say that they have so much to do that they cannot spare time to attend the meetings of societies, or to enjoy social intercourse with each other.

Let us take for illustration the Alma Mater Society. We take this society, not because it is an extreme case, but because it is a prominent society, and therefore may be supposed to suffer less, from what we have referred to, than most of the other societies.

This society should include all students in connection with the University; but, as a matter of fact, only about 6 per cent. of the students attend its meetings with any degree of regularity, and ordinary meetings do not number 8 per cent. of the students. Further, many of those who do attend, say that they cannot afford time to prepare for taking part in the work of the society. Now this cannot be for the good of the students themselves. If it is bad for man to be compelled to spend so many hours each day in physical toil, that he has neither time nor energy left for any kind of intellectual culture or recreation, it cannot be good for the student—the intellectual toiler—to spend so many hours each day in intellectual labor, that he has neither time nor energy left for the polishing and refining influences of social life among his fellows.

We think there is a real danger here. Under ordinary circumstances no man can get the full benefit of a university course, if he is simply a book-worm, and spends practically the whole of his time in preparation for his classes. We believe it is generally admitted that educated people in Canada have not the influence they should have, simply because they are not sufficiently in touch with the life of the people. Now, if the student does not come into living contact with his fellows in the university, it is not too much to say that, in nine cases out of ten, he will not come into living contact with men generally, after he leaves the university.

We shall not attempt, at this time, to say where the blame lies for the state of things above referred to. We may return to the subject at a future time. For the present we invite an expression of opinion from anyone interested.

Had we been called upon during the early weeks of the session to express an opinion as to the probable success of the Alma Mater meetings for '90-'91, we fear that our forecast would have been unfavorable. Rather slimly attended meetings, attested the fact that those to whom

the society should be of greatest interest were either neglectful or ignorant of the advantages to be had by an attendance at the A.M.S. discussions. Of late, however, a growing interest is beginning to manifest itself among the students, and our society bids fair to be this session a grand success. We say *our* society, for just here lies the difficulty which has prevented a greater interest being taken in the Saturday evening meetings. We heartily wish that every student, whether in Theology, Medicine or Arts, could be brought to understand that the Alma Mater is a society in whose concerns he has just as much interest as any other man of Queen's or the Royal. It is not a seniors' society, nor yet the exclusive property of the freshmen; it belongs not to the Arts alone, nor is it distinctively Medical. Every man, woman or child who is a student of Queen's or the Royal has an interest in the A.M.S.—an interest which he should not lightly throw aside. All are welcome, and the discussions upon the papers read before the society, as well as the papers themselves, cannot but prove beneficial to all who attend. All are encouraged to speak, and the few trembling words of the beginner are received with that hearty sympathy and goodfellowship that he may not meet in more critical audiences. Come then! Everyone turn out and bring your drum with you. Meds! Arts! Theology! All come, and try to make the Alma Mater of '90-'91 what it should be—an unbounded success.

The attention of the public has been directed time and again to the inferiority of the matriculation standards of our Canadian universities. At the conference of university and high school representatives held in Toronto last spring, and called at the instance of the Minister of Education, it was resolved that the adoption of a uniform standard much higher than the present standard was absolutely necessary for the advancement of higher education, and the greater efficiency of the high schools. It was also agreed that, as an initial step, the minimum required of candidates for matriculation be forty per cent. Toronto University, however, though represented in the conference, refused to adopt and act upon the resolutions then passed. This refusal on the part of Toronto throws on her the onus of the low standard of matriculation. The *Mail*, in a recent issue, insists that the demand of Principal Grant and others for an official share in the matriculation examination is incompatible with our educational system, and that "any arrangement by which the denominational universities are either specifically or by collusion admitted to representation in the public educational system must be viewed in the light of a betrayal of public trust." This is, at least, exactly in line with the course adopted by Toronto University, and is also an attempted justification of its position in refusing to act in concert with the other universities. The *Mail's* assertions simply amounts to this that no university outside the pale of Toronto must have anything to do with our educational system. If this be the case, does not Toronto University assume an arrogant and unjustifiable position? Though supported by the Government of Ontario, she cannot therefore claim to have the sole right of controlling the educational

system. If so, where is there any necessity for a Minister of Education? The adoption of such a position is just the refusal to admit that any other university has claims in its relation to the educational system. But if there are Universities in other parts of Ontario in close relation to the high school system and forming a large factor in the educational system of the province, surely their reasonable claims ought not to be ignored. The principle adopted by the *Mail* rests on the false assumption that all universities other than Toronto are "denominational." Now, a "denominational" university is one controlled entirely by the particular church to which it belongs. But a university controlled, as is Queen's, by an independent board of trustees, and whose professors are appointed directly by that board, cannot be called denominational. Since then Queen's is undenominational, the *Mail's* whole argument falls to the ground. But were Queen's to give up her independence by affiliating with Toronto, and become purely denominational, she then would have a right to representation in the educational system. We fail to see how the establishment of a leaving examination, to take the place of the present matriculation examination, controlled by a board representing the universities and high schools of Ontario would be a "serious menace" to the educational department.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for any opinions expressed in this column.—[ED.]

#### A COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of Queen's College Journal.

In many things it is good to be conservative. Especially is that spirit wise in regard to the customs and institutions of College life; for the student to uphold the traditions that are handed down from one generation to another, and accept them as they exist and have existed in the past. In Queen's this spirit has always been a recognized characteristic of her students, but here, as everywhere else, there is a possibility of this spirit allowing abuses to creep in unnoticed, and of irreparable injury being done by passive obedience to old regulations that have been outlived. One of the most ancient institutions of Queen's is the Venerable Concourse. In years past this court has done good service in guarding the welfare of Freshmen by gentle rebuke and otherwise, but we humbly think that it is not out of place to call the attention of the students to certain abuses that have crept in of late years, and to abuses that unmistakably exist under the present management.

At the last court, held on Nov. 26th, the utter want of British fair play was so manifested that I cannot refrain from expressing myself against it. The whole affair seemed to be a strong desire for amusement at the expense of some Freshman, and unfortunately he was one who has always conducted himself in a most gentlemanly way. There was an opportunity given for a defence, but by the over-bearing and extremely partial ruling of the Chief Justice all attempts at honestly defending the prisoner were frustrated. It is well to feel the dignity of one's position, but to come to the "court-room" with

address and verdict already prepared, and determined to grant every liberty to one side and to effectually "sit" on the other seems rather "infra dig." Then to drag from too willing witnesses, circumstances connected with the private life of a student is surely going past the mark. Again, the fine was the largest imposed on any person in the history of the court, and that too when only two of the five charges were proven. By all means let there be a Concourse. Let it have all the privileges it deserves, but let us be careful in allowing a repetition of such contemptible unfairness as we were treated to on the above occasion.—TARUM.

#### RETROSPECT.

Is at the window one evening, as the sun was sinking low,  
As it sent o'er the western heavens the flush of the after-glow,  
And I thought of the tireless journey, that all day long it had run,  
Of how early in the morning its day's work it had begun.  
Then there came to me a vision of the by-gone days of yore,  
When I started on my journey along life's endless shore,  
How I longed for the brighter morrow, not content with the bright to-day,  
And thought myself earnestly working, while with pebbles and shells at play.  
Soon there came the rough awakening; life assumed a sterner face,  
And I learned that pain and anguish have in this fair world a place,  
That for each there is some duty that no other hand can do,  
Some loving word to be spoken, that no one can speak for you.  
The soft, sweet light of the dawning has forever passed away,  
And now upon life's pathway shines the sun with burning ray;  
It reveals not only duties, but many a hidden spring,  
From which, refreshed, the wearied new stores of strength may bring.  
This shadowing heat of noon-tide I know cannot last for aye.  
When the shadows begin to lengthen, towards the close of the day,  
No more, in the midst of the battle, will I cope with the young and strong,  
The struggle will soon be over, although it now seems so long.  
The sun, his day's work finished, has quietly gone to rest,  
His wearied head is pillowed on Old Father Ocean's breast,  
We, too, soon behind the horizon will vanish away from sight,  
Then let us now, steadily toiling, shed around us our brightest light.

## ADDITIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

## CLASSICS.

Andocides—De Mysteries. Hickie.

Euripides—Ion. Bayfield.

Iphigenia in Tauris. England.

Alcestis. Bayfield.

Hippolytus. Mahaffy and Bury.

Cicero—Pt. I. Peskett.

Pro Lege Manilia. Wilkins.

Pro Roscio Amerino. Donkin.

Pro Publio Sestio. Holden.

Second Philippic. Mayor.

Virgil. Æneid, Bk. VII. Calvert.

Bk. II. Page.

Bk. III. Page.

Georgics, Bk. I. Page.

Æneid, Bks. II, III. Howson.

Works. Greenough.

Caesar. Gallic War, Bk. VI. Colbeck.

" Bond and Walpole.

Juvenal. Satires, X-XVI. Mayor.

Aeschylus. Persae. Prickeard.

Tacitus. Histories, Bks I-V. Godley.

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Agricola. Church and Brodribb.

Agricola and Germania. Church and Brodribb.

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Haunton Timoramenos. Shuckburgh.

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Satires. Palmer.

Odes. Page.

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Metamorphoses, Bks XIII XIV. Simmons.

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" Bks VII-VIII. Goodwin.

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Hiero. Holden.

Memorabilia Socrates. Gluer.

Plantus. Camphitruo. Palmer.

Miles Gloriosus. Tyrrell.

Plutarch. Galba and Otho. Hardy.

Themistokles. Holden.

Homer. Odyssey, Bks I-IV. Perrin.

The story of Achilles. Pratt and Leaf.

Sallust. Catilina. Merivale.

Odyssey, Bks XXI-XXIV. Hamilton.

Sophocles. Oedipus Coloneus. Jebb.

Oedipus. Tyrannus. Jebb.

Antigone. Jebb.

Plato. Republic, Bks I-V. Warren.

" Baiter.

Loches. Tatham.

Thucydides, Bk. I. Morris.

Bk. IV. Graves.

Sicilian Expedition. Frost.

Sappho. Wharton's.

Demosthenes. First Philippic. Watkin.

De Corona. Drake.

Oration against Leptines. King.

Lysias. Orations. Shuckburgh.

Girard. Education. Athenienne.

Etudes sur la Poésie Grecque.

Hoelscher. De vita Lysiae Oratoris.

Mullaehius. Fragmenta Philosophorum Graecorum.

Patin. Etudes sur la Poésie Latine.

Patin. Etudes sur les Tragiques Grecs. Sophocle.

Patin. Etudes sur les Tragiques Grecs. Eschyle.

Patin. Etudes sur les Tragiques Grecs. Euripide.

Patin. First Latin Verse Book.

Heard. Second Greek Exercise Book.

Wilkins. Roman Literature.

Rendall. The Cradle of the Aryans.

Thring. Manual of Mood Constructions.

Jerram. Graeca Reddenda.

Strachan and Wilkins. Analecta.

Arnold. Roman Provincial Administration.

Upcott. Introduction to Greek Sculpture.

Postgate. Sermo Latinus.

Macmillan's Latin Course, 2nd part. Cook.

Rutherford. First Greek Grammar Syntax.

Leighton. First steps in Latin.

" Latin Lessons.

Tetlow. Latin Lessons.

King. Latin Pronunciation.

Collar and Danell. Beginners' Latin Book.

Whiton. Six weeks preparation for reading Caesar.

Bender. History of Roman Literature.

Latin Prose. Preparatory Course.

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Goodwin. Greek Moods and Tenses (new edition.)

Bradley. Aids to Latin Prose.

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Jebb. Attic Orators.

Key. Latin English Dictionary.

Curtius. The Greek Verb.

Paley. Greek Comic Poets.

Myer. Classical Essays.

Gow. Companion to School Classics.

Sargant. Latin Prose Primer.

Preston. Exercises in Latin Verse.

On with the dance! No sleep till morn.—[Jno. A. Mc.

REV. GEORGE D. FERGUSON, B.A.,

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Professor Ferguson was born in Montreal on Christmas day, 1831. His father, Archibald Ferguson, Esq., was well known as a successful merchant, a highly respected citizen, and an exemplary Christian. As an elder of St. Paul's church, he not only took a leading part in the work of the congregation, but he was well known as a member of the higher church courts of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years his careful management of the Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund greatly increased its prosperity.

Our Professor received his preliminary education at the Royal Grammar School, Montreal, and the College du Montreal. He entered Queen's University in 1848 and took his B.A. in 1851. He afterwards devoted two years to study in Edinburgh, and one year in Halle, and in these places an enthusiastic devotion to the study of literature and history was developed and strengthened. While at Halle he became intimate with Tholuck, and he was a fellow student of Weir, Professor of Hebrew, Glasgow, and of Pulsford, a well-known Congregational minister, (the translator of *Millen on Sin*).

After the completion of his Theological studies and being licensed to preach the Gospel, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Montreal at Three Rivers, on the 16th of May, 1855. In 1859, his health having failed, he was advised to travel and spend some months in the East, and he visited the Mediterranean, Egypt and Palestine during the winter of 1859-60, along with Dr. Douglas, of Quebec, and other friends. Their travels included the Nile as far as the second cataract, the camel ride through the desert of Sinai, and a thorough exploration of Palestine from the southern extremity to Beyrout. Miss McDonald, a niece of Dr. Douglas, was one of the party, and life on the Nile boat gave an excellent opportunity to arrange the details of a life partnership between the young minister and her, with which they have been blessed in the subsequent years.

Mr. Ferguson, having returned to Canada, was translated from his charge at Three Rivers to that of L'Original, to which he was inducted October 3, 1860. He was appointed Professor in Queen's in July, 1870, and for some years his duties embraced the teaching of History, English Literature and Modern Languages. He also taught Moderns in the Royal Military College from 1876 to 1882. The expansion of Queen's required him to sever his connection with the Military College; then to part with the Moderns in Queen's; and finally by the appointment of Professor Cappon he was relieved of the English work, enabling him now to devote all his energies to his favorite subject History.

Twenty thousand dollars have been collected for a new chemical laboratory at Amherst.

University of Michigan, in forty-six years, has graduated ten thousand students.

The lady juniors of Ohio Wesleyan have adopted the Oxford cap as a class hat.

LITERATURE.

SOME NOTABLE CRITICISMS.

EDWARD IRVING on one occasion preached on a Sabbath evening at Amman, his native town, and discoursed on the mysteries of the gospel and the deep things of the Apocalypse to a highly interested audience. A shrewd old farmer who had been present, on his return home was questioned by his curious son, "Was he deep, father?" "He was ower deep, Tam," was the reply: "I thoct he wad hae laired." To this shrewd, keen-sighted observer the shadow of the coming event was already discernable, and no language could have more clearly conveyed the impression he had received to another than that which he employed, especially to one whose daily acquaintance with hags and quagmires would be of the most familiar and practical kind.

The higher walks of literature abound with criticisms that are notable by reason of their being possessed of similar qualities—criticisms graphic, unique, and to the point, conveyed in forcible language that is not less characteristic of the writer than it is appropriate to his subject. This happy conjunction makes a permanent impression on the mind of the appreciative reader, being a union of right thinking and happy expression. Some criticisms are notable from being the reverse of this, and from the mistaken judgments which they have been the means of giving forth to the world. The verities which Jeffrey pronounced on Wordsworth and the Lake school of poetry, and those of Ritson and Home on Burns, are examples of judgments which have been signally reversed.

The most notable criticisms, however, consist of good things neatly said. When John Wilson Croker made a slashing attack on Macaulay's "History" in the *Quarterly Review*, Samuel Rogers said that Croker "had attempted murder, but only committed suicide." The manifest insincerity of Sterne's sermons is hit off by Gray in this wise: while admitting that his sermons showed strength of imagination and sensibility of heart he says, "but you see the author often tottering on the verge of laughter, and ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience."

The first appearance of the representative poet of our time was hailed in this wise in the *Literary Chronicle and Weekly Review* of May 19th, 1827:—"This little volume," says the reviewer of "Poems by Two Brothers," "exhibits a pleasing union of kindred tastes, and contains several little pieces of considerable merit." This mild and cautious spirit did not always distinguish Tennyson's critics in those later years when he was rising into fame. The relation in which he stood to the Christian revelation was a frequent subject of discussion. In one of these a critic spoke of him as "being not far from the kingdom of heaven;" and another compared his work to "the house of Justus, which joined hard to the synagogue." Many things have happened since those days, and it is pleasing to know that he is better understood now.

Douglas Jerrold winds up a review of Wordsworth's

poems in this characteristic fashion, the result of his limited vision, and marked by want of sympathy with his subject:—"He reminds me of the Beadle of Parnassus, strutting about in a cocked hat, or, to be more poetical, a modern Moses, who sits on Pisgah, with his back obstinately turned to that promised land—the Future; he is only fit for those old maid tables the Muses; His Pegasus is a broken-winded hack, with a grammatical bridle and a monosyllabic bit between his teeth."

Matthew Arnold has written of the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice as "that pure and devout spirit—of whom, however, the truth must at last be said, that in theology he passed his life heating the bush with deep emotion, and never starting the hare." There is a slight touch of retaliation in what a magazine writer said the other day of Mr. Arnold when he expressed the wish that he had left more examples of that kind of critical work in which he excelled, instead "of the dreary and worthless excursions into politics and theology on which he wasted many of the best years of his life in a gullant, but slightly irrational, defiance of the obvious law of the Eternal, which pronounced that of politics and theology he should never know any single thing."

As a compliment to the critical acumen of Mr. Arnold, a recent paragraph in the *World* is brief and to the point:—"Mr. Frederic Harrison is nothing but a Jacobin of a refined order, wearing the most exquisitely fitting of kid gloves, and perfumed with the daintiest odours himself. Mr. Matthew Arnold, who has said many witty things, never said a thing wittier or more apposite than when he conjured up the image of Mr. Frederic Harrison, in evening dress, sharpening the guillotine. It hits off the man exactly. You have his social personality side by side with the consequences of his creed."

Many of the criticisms which have been passed on well-known names are equally pithy. Sir Archibald Alison, author of the "History of Europe," has been described as the author of a pamphlet in nineteen volumes, written to show that Providence was always on the side of the Tories. This is somewhat sarcastic, but it hits a weak point in the work of that painstaking historian. It has been said of the elder Disraeli, that his place in theology was like that of the fly-leaf between the Old and New Testaments. William Hazlitt has expressed himself to this effect; that, if you wish to see the height to which the human intellect can rise, read Shakespeare; and if you wish to see how low it can sink, read his commentators. Prynne, that prince of pamphleteers, who wrote about two hundred works, is said to have given no sign of good sense in any of them. The rapid rise which has lately taken place in the value of his works gives a special interest to the remark, that it was "Phiz" who put the fine point on the humour of Dickens. Sidney Smith used to say of the gentle Francis Horner, that "he had the Ten Commandments written in his face, which bore so thoroughly the impress of virtue and honesty, that no jury could possibly convict him on any charge, and he might consequently commit all sorts of crimes with impunity." Lord Russell said, that of all the speakers he had ever heard, the most eloquent was

Plunket, the most charming was Canning, the weightiest was Peel."

A waggish writer says of Thomson's description of summer in the East, that he "never could read these lines without his teeth watering"—

"Bear me, Pomona, to thy citron groves,  
To where the lemon and the piercing lime,"

and closes his description of the various luscious fruits, so abundant in that region, with—

"Give me to drain the *coconut's* milky bowl,  
And from the palm to draw the freshening wine—  
More homogenous far than all the frantic juice  
Which Bacchus pours."

The marvellous correctness of the eastern imagery of Moore's "Lalla Rookh," has also been greatly admired, and is as good, says one, "as riding on a camel's back."

Charles Lamb characterized the "Tiger Song" of William Blake as "glorious;" and of the gentle, but eccentric artist and poet, himself, John Linzell, says—"He was more like the ancient pattern of Virtue than I ever expected to see in this world: he feared nothing so much as being rich, lest he should lose his spiritual riches—he was at the same time the most sublime in his expression, with the simplicity and gentleness of a child."

The following candid estimate of the value of his poetry, was written by J. G. Whittier on the fly leaf of a complete edition of his works, which he contributed to a Young Women's Christian Association Fair at Boston—

"Not for the doubtful rhyme within  
Non outside gold,  
Stranger or friend, I warn thee well,  
Should this be sold;  
But freely for the sake of such  
As homeless be;  
Give thine its worth, and it shall prove  
Cheap unto thee."

With the following unique criticism this collection of scattered thoughts and of stray lights may fitly conclude. When Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House" first appeared, the *Athenaeum* critic, Henry Fothergill Chorley, wrote of it as follows:—"The gentle reader we apprise, That this new 'Angel in the House' Contains a tale not very wise, About a person and a spouse, The author, gentle as a lamb, Has managed his rhymes to fit, And haply fancies he has writ, Another 'In Memoriam.' How his intended gathered flowers, And took her tea and after sung, Is told in style somewhat like ours, For delectation of the young. But, reader, lest you say we quiz The poet's record of his she, Some little pictures you shall see, Not in our language, but in his:—

"While thus I grieved and kissed her glove,  
My man brought in her note to say  
Papa had bid her send his love,  
And hoped I'd dine with them next day;  
'They had learned and practised Purcell's glee,  
To sing it by to-morrow night;  
The postscript was—her sisters and she  
Inclosed some violets, blue and white.

Restless and sick of long exile  
From those sweet friends I rode, to see  
The church repairs, and after a while  
Waylaying the Dean, was asked to tea.

They introduced the Cousin Fred  
I'd heard of, Housie's favorite; grave,  
Dark, handsome, bluff, but gently bred,  
And with an air of the salt wave."

"Fear not this saline Cousin Fred; He gives no tragic mischief birth: There are no tears for you to shed, Unless they may be tears of mirth. From hall to hed, from field to farm, The tale flows nicely purling on; with much conceit there is no harm. In the love legend here begun. The rest will come another day, If public sympathy allows: And this is all we have to say, About the 'Angel in the House.'"*—The People's Friend.*

# BOOKS.

History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, prepared for Canadian readers by Rev. W. Cleland, Toronto. Hart & Co., publishers.

There was a time when we assumed that by far the larger portion of the members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Ontario were of Scotch origin rather than from the north of Ireland. After the census of 1881 came out we made a somewhat careful analysis of it, and we came to the conclusion that what is called often in this country the Scotch-Irish element entered as largely into its composition as the purely Scotch element did. Whether we were absolutely correct or not in our deductions, and for ourselves we have no doubt of it, there is a large element from the Irish source. It is well, then, that readers in Canada of the present day should have an opportunity of studying the history of a Church that is not only of great importance in itself, but one also in which so many Canadians are deeply interested, because of birth or descent. The standard work on the subject is by Reid and Killen, and extends to three goodly volumes. Very few in this country have access to these volumes, and the average reader is too busy perhaps to go through them carefully if he had access to them. A few years ago an admirable handbook was sent from the press on the subject by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Hamilton, who, since then, was appointed President of Queen's College, Belfast. But few copies, we fear, found their way to Canada. We are glad that it occurred to our good friend, the author, to prepare and issue this volume, which will admirably meet the want. Mr. Cleland was by birth and education an Irishman. He is a native of County Down, which has sometimes been called the Yorkshire of Ireland. For more than forty years past he has lived and worked on this side of the Atlantic, and may therefore claim to be a Canadian. While a citizen of this country he has not allowed his love for and his interest in his native land to wane in the least. He has been long known to many as a man of more than ordinary literary ability, and the present work will bear evidence of his merits much more widely we trust. He has marshalled his facts in a most interesting way. We can promise that if anyone will invest \$1.25 in this book, which in itself is most neat and attractive-looking and well printed, and sits down to read it he will soon get so interested that he will allow but little time to pass without going through the whole. In speaking of Mr. Cleland himself, we should have added

that by marriage he is not very distantly connected with the Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., the most distinguished man by far that the Church in Ireland has produced up to the present time. In our perusal of the volume we noticed a few errors, which we believe for the most part are either clerical (we are not punning on his profession) or the slips of a proof-reader. The author has for some years past been on the retired list of ministers, and so has had leisure to prepare such a work as has been now given to the public. Those in the active work of the ministry find it difficult to do much at literary work, however well inclined they may be. We hope he will be rewarded by a large circulation.

The New England *Magazine* is making itself very attractive to Canadian readers. Its September number was pre-eminently a Canadian number, and the interest which that number aroused will be held by the fully illustrated article in the new November number, on "Fifty Years of a Canadian University," by J. J. Bell, M.A., of Brockville. Queen's University, Kingston, which celebrated last year its fiftieth anniversary, is the subject of this article, which is enriched by pictures of the old and new homes of the University, a view of Kingston, and portraits of Chancellor Fleming, Principal Grant, and the leading professors. It is an article which will have interest to many in Canada besides the graduates of Queen's University.

Our Father's Kingdom, lectures on the Lord's Prayer by the Rev. Charles B. Ross, M.A., B.D., Presbyterian Church, Lachine, Canada. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

This book is an amplification of the Lord's Prayer, and an application of it to the needs of the present day. The writer has grasped the great central truth which lies at the basis of prayer—the belief in a personal God, a loving Father, whose purpose in relation to the lives of men is one of grace. Grasping firmly this view of God we must accept as the logical outcome of it the truth of the incarnation of Christ and His atoning sacrifice. Men will find no difficulty with the miracles when they learn to say "Our Father." There are many good points in the book. The clearness of style and rapidity of thought remove every trace of tediousness, and add much to the interest. But what is most commendable is the deep spirit of reverence and devotion which pervades its pages, especially as this seems to be a time when almost nothing is regarded as sacred, when a spirit of irreverence is abroad and "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." If this little book teaches nothing more, it teaches at least that reverence is not incompatible with the spirit of inquiry.

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There are 190 college papers in the United States.

The majority of College Professors in the United States receive salaries under \$3,000, while not one receives over \$5,000.

The largest bell in America is in the parish church in Montreal, Canada, and weighs 19,400 lbs. Notre Dame University claims the next, which weighs 15,000 lbs., and has been heard at a distance of twenty-seven miles.



## COLLEGE NEWS.

## QUEEN'S VS. OTTAWA.

ON Saturday, November 15th, Queen's played a challenge match with Ottawa College, on the latter's grounds. Four years ago Ottawa College played the Montrealers in Montreal for the championship of the Dominion, and were victorious. Having never since been defeated, they have claimed the title since that date. Montreal, two years ago played a draw for the title, and did the same this season. But never did Ottawa College have so hard a fight as on the 15th of this month. It lost, and the honours were carried off by Queen's.

There was a flurry of snow on the afternoon of the match, and consequently only about 700 spectators attended. They were rewarded, however, by seeing a very exciting and plucky struggle. Queen's men were heavier than the wearers of the garnet and grey, but the latter made up in cunning what they lacked in weight.

The game began with a good kick-off by Smellie, followed by a series of scrimmages. From one of these the ball was heeled out to an Ottawa man, who punted it over the goal line. Curtis did his utmost to save his team, but eventually had to rounge -1 point. After further good play, Echlin, by a rush and punt, hoisted the ball over Ottawa's goal line. Belanger endeavored to return it, but instead, it rolled into touch-in goal, giving a point to Queen's. 1-1 was then the score. Guillet set the ball again in motion, and the members of both teams played brilliantly. The first play of the Ottawa's, aided by the strong wind, showed up immensely, and before half time was called they had made four rounes, by the splendid kicking of Guillet, Marphy and Troy. In the second half, after a time, Queen's worked the sphere over the goal line and compelled Belanger to rounge, score 5 to 2. Towards the end the Ottawa's, making one of their brilliant rushes, gained another rounge, 6-2. This was Ottawa's dying effort, as during the remainder of the match Queen's held the ball in their opponents twenty-five all the time. Soon the O. C's were forced to rounge, 6-3. The ball being brought out to the Ottawa's twenty-five, it was immediately carried back to within a few feet of their goal line, where some great scrimmaging took place. Ball went into touch, thrown out by Marquis, caught by Parkyn, who made a magnificent run, the ball was carried by him across the line. Thus was the only touch down of the game secured. A few minutes later time was called, and all was confusion, Queen's claiming that Ottawa must play the extra thirty minutes. Mr. Fallon replied that Ottawa was not playing under Ontario rules, whereupon Queen's answered that they must then be playing under the general rules by which one point wins the game. Therefore the championship of Canada was wrested from its hitherto undefeated holders and brought to Queen's.

When the team arrived home there was a grand reception given them by the students in Convocation Hall. Speeches were made by the President of the A.M.S., also by Messrs. Marquis, J. S. Skinner, McColl, Nickle and White. A most successful torch light parade then

took place, and although the rain was coming down pretty hard, a couple of hundred of the boys made noise enough to let the country for miles around know that Queen's were at last the champions—champions for one week.

## QUEEN'S VS. HAMILTON CITY.

The last tie—the strongest collegiate was matched against the strongest civic team, and the Rosedale grounds in Toronto saw the keenest match ever played for the championship of Canada. We will not give any detailed account of the game; the sporting columns of the great dailies have given all necessary information on this point, but with a slight sketch of the match we will make one or two remarks concerning the players, etc:

The ball was kicked off at 2:33 by Hamilton, Webster returned to Saunders, who sent it back. As the ball fell it *struck a Hamilton man*, and although this was plain off-side it was not allowed. And now Queen's saw that they had not only Hamilton but Ottawa College to play against, as the referee from first to last was straight for Hamilton. Scrimmages, throws in, and some kicks by Smellie and Webster, and a run by Parkyn followed; then a rush by Marquis and a fumble by Saunders brought the ball, after twenty minutes play, on the Hamilton side of the half-way line, where it should have been at the first of the game, had the referee been fair and allowed Queen's the off-side mentioned. Some fine work by Parkyn, Echlin and Jim Farrell then carries the ball along and over the goal line. The full-back kicks high, and quick as a flash Horsey falls on the ball making an undoubted touch down. Of course it was decided a rounge by Ottawa College, and the play goes till after another rounge. Half time is called. Queen's 2, Hamilton and Ottawa College 0. But Queen's has had the wind, and now in the second half things begin to look blue. Queen's forwards show themselves to be almost perfect, but so do Hamilton's backs. The ball slips backward and forward, excellent play being done by both sides. Curtis, Marquis, Horsey and Grant show up well. Then Saunders gets the ball and a touch-down follows, and a try which is not converted into goal, 4-2. On the kick off the wind takes the ball to Queen's territory, and in a few minutes some had play by our men gives Smart the ball. Parkyn and Scott collar him as he makes his touch-down, but of course Ottawa College again decides for a touch-down with try, 8-2. Very fast play follows. Echlin makes some fumbles, but fully makes up for them by his beautiful kicks. Then Webster gets the ball and makes the run of the day, passing nearly all the Hamilton men and coming down within a yard or two of the goal line. Scrimmage. Scott gets over the line and makes a touch, and the game is finished. Queen's 6, Hamilton and Ottawa College 8. Such was the game. Now for a few remarks.

The match showed (1) that Queen's has the strongest forward team in Canada, (2) that although our backs played well, they were not perfect, as the Hams were, (3) that to win a match some men will do anything, for the way the Hamilton scrimmagers threw the ball out of the scrimmage, to their backs, was simply disgraceful, con-

trary to all rules, and resulted only from the perfect confidence our opponents had in the so-called referee.

We think it somewhat hard that, out of the many men who could referee a Rugby game well, the only man the Union could choose was an ex-manager of Queen's greatest rival, and one against whom Queen's had protested in her last match. If there is anything which will spoil good football it is this choosing of incompetent referees by the Union, and we hope that if Queen's stays in the Union next year things may be changed. Of course it is rarely that one sees such a referee as this special curiosity, for most men would have more self-respect than to referee a game after such objection had been made to him as Queen's made. But our team need not feel discouraged, for look at her record for the past four years:

1887, Queen's 8, Varsity 11. Game had to be played half an hour over time to decide victory.

1888, Queen's 9, McGill 4.

Queen's 2, Montreal 0.

Ottawa College refused challenge for championship of Canada as the challenge was in one day too late.

1889, Queen's 9, Ottawa College 11.

Queen's 9, Ottawa College 11.

In these matches the *Empire* says truly that Queen's won the championship in everything but name.

1890, Queen's 10, Cadets 1.

Queen's vs. Ottawa City, won by default.

Queen's 20, Varsity 5.

Queen's 4, Hamilton 7.

Queen's 7, Ottawa College 6.

Queen's 6, Hamilton 8.

It now becomes us to extend our heartiest congratulations to our team, which we believe equals any *one* team in Canada. In its manager and field captain it has been extremely fortunate. McColl has made a very good captain, and can take not a little credit to himself for the success of the team. We thank him for his efforts in the team's behalf. Will Nickle, '91, manager, has been there every time. Too much praise cannot be given him for his untiring efforts on behalf of his team. We believe that without him Queen's would never have reached the height she now occupies in Rugby, and only hope that the team may have him next year for its manager.

Tom Marquis played, as usual, a magnificent game all season. We give him our highest praise for the excellent work he has done.

Grant and Cameron also, we believe, are without equals in Canada as scrummers, and have done great service.

Our new men, Horsey, Scott and the others, have more than realized the confidence placed in them, and—Horsey especially—have played a telling game all this fall.

Our old forwards, McCannon, Echlin and White, it is needless to praise. They know what the boys all think of them, and we can give them no higher praise than to say that they played better than ever.

Jimmie Farrell has played a great game. We thank him most heartily for the service he has rendered, and although with a decent referee he might not now feel so

bruised as perhaps he does, still we express our greatest admiration for the way in which he stood the assaults of his rough opponent on the 22nd.

Ross was the only man hurt, and he was injured near the start while playing a grand forward game, and pluckily played the whole game through. He has been an immense help to the team all season. He is all right now and back to class.

Our backs, Smellie, Parkyn, Curtis and Webster have played a good steady game, and though not as good as they are capable of being, still they played excellent football. Webster's beautiful playing far more than realizing expectations. Curtis was another new man, and did well the few—but most responsible—duties devolving upon him.

And what about our opponents? Especially those who last met us on the field. They played excellently. Their backs are almost perfect, and they have a very fast set of forwards. As we said, their scrummers and a certain forward played a very mean game, but outside we compliment Hamilton on her team—the champion team of Canada. But let her not forget that, not counting Saunders, her three finest players are old Queen's men. Logie, their captain, was captain of ours in '86, and we see that he is as good a player as ever. Leggat is playing a much better game than he did at Queen's, and he has put to good use the lessons in football received here. And lastly to Hurry Farrell, one of our last year's half backs, Hamilton owes the honor of being at the top in the race for the championship. As full back, he played one of the most brilliant defence games we ever saw, and though we were sorry to see an old Kingston and Queen's boy play against our team, still we were glad to see he had not forgotten how to handle the ball. Some at first were of the opinion that he should not have played against Queen's this season, and if it had been almost any other man we would have been inclined to think so ourselves.

#### Y. M. C. A.

On the 14th inst. a special meeting was called to meet Mr. Cossum, travelling representative of the Intercollegiate Foreign Missionary Movement. There was a large attendance, including a number of ladies. Mr. Cossum said that before proceeding with his address he wished the Association to decide on having, once a month, a meeting, specially devoted to subjects bearing on missions, with a view to gradually absorbing all that was now being done in that direction by the Missionary Society and Foreign Mission Band. He pointed out that such a meeting was provided for in the constitution of the Association. General discussion being invited several members opposed the suggestion on the ground that they thought the existing arrangement more satisfactory. Finally it was resolved to postpone till next business meeting a decision so important. So much time was taken up on this point that, unfortunately, Mr. Cossum had to leave for another appointment without having an opportunity of delivering his intended address.

It is gratifying, however, to know that at their last business meeting the members resolved that monthly

missionary meetings be henceforth held. Thus the main object of his visit is practically accomplished.

Mr. Cossum also had pleasant meetings with the Foreign Missionary Band and the Royal College Y. M. C. A.

The Rule in the Constitution affecting the point in question is as follows:—

"The President shall appoint

(4) A Missionary Committee which shall provide for monthly meetings in the interest of Home and Foreign Missions, select leaders and topics for these meetings, and endeavor to stimulate the students with a deep interest in the missionary cause."

The regular meeting on the following Friday afternoon was led by Principal Grant, whose theme was "Temperance." He dwelt upon the full meaning of the term, shewing that it is not abstinence from anything in particular but absolute self-control in all things. The address throughout was eminently practical, and very much appreciated by the crowded meeting.

The additions to our Roll this session consist of 32 Active Members and 21 Associate.

At our last service, led by Mr. Thomson, B.A., all the available space was occupied, and several were observed to turn away.

#### THE ARTS SOCIETY.

On Tuesday afternoon, (November 19), a mass meeting of Arts students was held to receive the report of a committee appointed some time ago to draw up a constitution for an Arts Society. Mr. E. Lavell, '91, took the chair, and N. Carmichael, B.A., '90, read the report of the committee. This was in the form of a resolution adopting a constitution which the committee had drawn up, and after some discussion the report was taken up clause by clause and unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the following Tuesday for the nomination of officers. The object of the Society, as stated in the resolution, is that a more systematic and equitable mode of collecting money from students for students' institutions may be obtained, and that the payment of such money as is collected may be governed in an orderly way by men elected by those who stand the expenses of the various institutions. The membership fee is \$1.25, and this will go to defraying the expenses of the Reading Room, delegates sent from Queen's to sister institutions, and the expenses of the University Football Club. All outside the Society will be considered "barbarians and outcasts" as a junior mildly put it, and will of course be allowed no Reading Room privileges or any of those advantages generally enjoyed by students, as regards meetings, football, etc. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope that this Arts Society is here to stay. It has been needed for a long time.

#### A. M. S.

A most interesting meeting of the A.M.S. was held on the evening of Nov. 21st. It was distinctively a Freshmen's meeting. J. W. Herbison read an interesting paper on "The duty of students in relation to College institutions." The paper was well discussed, principally

by members of the first and second years. The fluency of the speakers, the earnestness, good sense and loyalty which characterized their addresses augurs well for the future of the Society and of Queen's. One excellent feature of the meeting was its freedom from the spirit of wrangling, a spirit which in the past has been detrimental to the Society. It is the intention of the JOURNAL, in order to add interest to its columns and to encourage the efforts of the A.M.S., to publish from time to time, either in whole or in part, the papers read in these meetings. It is hoped, therefore, that the essayists will do their best. The plan of asking each year to provide the programme for successive meetings is a good one, as it promotes a friendly rivalry. After the business part of the meeting was over, Mr. Fleming, of the first year, was asked to fill the chair, which duty he creditably performed.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Herbison's paper:

Since the first establishment of colleges, I doubt much if there has existed one in which there were not peculiar institutions nowhere seen except in connection with college life. Such was the system of faggot so long in vogue in the English Colleges, such were the hundred and one peculiarities of English and Continental College life. In place of these now, however, are seen in the Old Country college institutions similar to our own, and to obtain a fair idea of these and all the existing institutions of to-day, we need but to examine those of the model University of America—Queen's, of Kingston. First of these let us take a look at the A.M.S. It is the society of the University. Through it is transacted all the business which concerns the students as a whole, and so it is the official or parent society of the College. But were this its only end, the scope of the A.M.S. would be small indeed. The discussions, debates and papers to be heard weekly at its meetings prove that it is more than a business machine. Here we see the elegant senior arise in all his confident experience and discuss the question in hand with the sagacity of a Socrates. Here, too, is seen the trembling freshman as he first essays to express the burning thoughts which he feels within him. As says the poet—

"When first the college rolls receive his name,

The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame,

Resistless burns the fever of renown,

Caught from the strong contagion of the gown."

Closely connected with the A.M.S., and published under its management is the Q. C. JOURNAL. Full of breezy news, spicy paragraphs and philosophical discussions, it cannot fail to be of interest to the student alive to his own good and the welfare of the College. The first duty of the student to the A.M.S. is to attend its meetings. Not only does he owe this to the Society but also to himself. When we think of some one we have known who came into College unable even to move an adjournment, and then see the ease with which the same man now speaks upon any subject; when we hear the few trembling words of the maiden speech, and hear a few minutes after the eloquence produced by three or

four years culture in the A.M.S., we wonder that any student desiring to succeed in life can be so neglectful of his own interest as to remain away from its meetings. To the JOURNAL—the organ of the A.M.S.—the record of college life and events, the student's duty is plain. The man who is not a subscriber ought to be at once, for I cannot consider that man truly loyal to his College who is not enough interested in it to pay a dollar for the record of its inner life and progress. Of his duty to the Y.M.C.A. I need say little. Any one alive to his own good and that of his fellows will be connected with this institution, and be found exercising all those christian virtues he possesses in being helpful in the very best way.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE NOTES.

The recent decision of the Faculty to make Dr. A. S. Oliver Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica has occasioned other changes in the staff of lecturers. Dr. Henderson resigns his position and is re-appointed to the Chair of Clinical Medicine. Dr. Mundell assumes the duties of Lecturer in Physiology, and Surgical Anatomy is taught by Drs. Mundell and Garrett in conjunction.

#### OUR READING ROOM.

Our worthy Janitor, who never wearies of wielding the broom, and whose greatest delight is to keep the College in ship-shape, has found some difficulty in bringing order out of chaos in the reading room. But he has set himself heartily to work and his efforts have been at length successful. The confused mass of journals of all ages which formerly lay on the table has been disposed of. The library, or as much of it as had been left by those who in graduating had looked round for a souvenir, has been removed to a neat little room opening off the museum.

Our young and vigorous society has decided to place, in files provided by the College, copies of the following dailies: *Kingston Whig*, *Toronto Empire*, *Ottawa Free Press* and *Montreal Gazette*. The latest medical journals will be supplied by the Faculty. The office of Curator will be offered to "Tom," and the Esculapian Society will assume the responsibility of raising his "salary."

#### A RULE.

Visitors to the Dissecting Room are required to produce a pass duly signed by the Demonstrator, and dated on the day on which it is presented.

#### WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The new college, so commodious, so comfortable, and convenient to the University and Hospital, speaks for the wisdom and generosity of the trustees and faculty.

The piano, telephone and rocking-chairs show a consideration and appreciation of girl nature very commendable.

The new Professors, though last mentioned, rank first in importance.

The students can now conscientiously invite any girl who thinks of studying medicine to come to Kingston, as they have a Dean of whom any College might be

proud, Professors second to none, Trustees who are willing to do anything in reason, and the prospect of graduating from a University whose influence is felt throughout the Dominion.

#### THE GRADUATES OF '90.

M. McKellar, M.D., was expected in India last month. She will be stationed at Munmuh.

M. Fraser, M.D., is now "on the water" en route for India.

C. Demorest, M.D., has located in St. Catharines.

M. Brown, M.D., is in New York acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the profession before undertaking its responsibilities.

Mrs. R. V. Funnell is practising in Kingston.

Mrs. H. Walker, M.D., has gone to her brother in Western States.

#### PERSONALS.

Rev. Geo. R. Lang, B.A., is still at Admaston.

Scott Griffin, B.A., '88, is in a law office in Toronto.

George Malcolm is teaching the young idea how to shoot in Mitchell.

Alex. McNaughton is not back this session but is preaching in Manitoula.

Angus Watson, '89, is running a grocery at Beaverton. Students' orders attended to with despatch.

Miss E. S. Fitzgerald, gold medalist in Classics, '84, is Classical Mistress in Lindsay Collegiate Institute.

Wanderers returned—Donald McPhail, B.A., Dan McIntosh, William Belton, Hugh Ross.

T. R. Scott and James Cattanauch, who have been unwell, are able to attend classes again.

A. M. Fenwick, B.A., '90, has at length been located at Broadview, N.W.T. He is engaged in mission work.

W. O. Wallace, married, is finishing his course in Manitoula College.

Josiah Shurie, B.A., '89, is attending Trinity Medical School.

Rev. Stephen Childerhose, B.A., has been inducted to the charge of Maloe.

O. E. Kilborn, M.A., M.D., is now in London, Eng., making special preparation for mission work in China.

William Nicol, M.A., has sent the Business Manager his subscription from Germany.

We are very sorry that W. H. S. Simpson, '93, has been unable, through ill-health, to return this session.

Alex. Stewart, M.D., '90, has received a government sit on an Indian Reserve near Devil's Lake, North Dakota. Pity he was not nearer the Royal.

George Gillies, B.A., Gamaoquo, renewed his acquaintance with old Queen's at the formal opening of Divinity Hall.

George Hartwell, B.A., '88, and W. J. Hayes, B.A., '90, are attending Drew Theological Seminary, N. J. They will soon be full-grown divines.

William Coleman, who put in a year or two with us, is looking for a sheep-skin from 'Varsity in the near future.

Fonnd—George Bryan, B.A., '88, has, after a long and diligent search, been discovered at Declare, Man. He has developed into a preacher of no ordinary calibre.

Gus Gandier, M.D., '90, has successfully followed up the bright career he began in the Royal. He has a fine practice at Morriekville.

It has reached our ears that R. E. Knowles, "Our Demosthenes No. 2," has supplemented himself with a better half. We would not for a moment hold ourselves responsible for the truth of such an unlikely report.

J. T. Fowkes, who was reported last year as having committed suicide—he was married—has been giving lessons on vocal culture in the neighborhood of Vankleek Hill. He will be back after Xmas to the Royal.

Perry Chamberlain, M.D., '88, Morrisburg, has opened a new office—he was married some time ago. Congratulations. Every wise married son of Queen's takes the JOURNAL to steer him o'er the matrimonial sea.

Norman A. McPherson, B.A., '89, gave us a flying visit. He is studying law in Ogdensburg and is a teacher in a Sunday School. His musical powers find expression in a well organized S. S. orchestra.

John Taylor, '91, has been engaged during the summer in Manitoba. We understand, that though studying for the church, his love of "filthy lucre" has overcome him. He is enjoying an \$800 snap. His work on Indian Antiquities and Costumes has not yet been published.

S. Childerhose and H. R. Grant have lately returned from a year's sojourn in Europe. Last winter was spent in Edinburgh, and after the session was over a party was formed and the leading cities in France, Italy, Germany and Belgium were visited. H. R. Grant is now engaged near his home at Stellarton, N.S.

Dr. A. E. Bolton, Port Simpson, B.C., for some time a student in the Royal, has lately been made a J.P. He is engaged in building a Boys' Home and Hospital. He expects assistance from the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and one of the Kingston Y.P.S.C.E's, and will be happy to receive private donations of any sum.

We were pleased to have a brotherly shake of the hand and a tear of sympathy from Jimmie McLennan, B.A., '87. He is an old JOURNAL quill-driver, and was Editor-in-Chief in '87-'88. He has been dusting books of peace and war in Toronto for some time, but seems to enjoy getting back to the old halls. Always welcome!

Rev. W. G. Mills, B.A., a former Editor of the JOURNAL, has accepted a call to New Westminster, B.C. He has been settled at Sanderland for the last three years and has been eminently successful. We wish him every success in his new field, and hope he will let the JOURNAL readers hear from him.

Wally Morden, B.A., '88, in sending his dollar, writes: I am glad the JOURNAL's aspiration is to be a students' paper and not a scientific and philosophic magazine. My

tastes no doubt are depraved, but I would sooner sit for two hours and talk over college with an undergrad than listen for the same time to—well, say, H. M. Stanley. I look on the JOURNAL as an undergrad, or as containing an account of what is interesting to the undergrads, and if it contains that, you can rest assured it is of interest to the graduate.

#### ROLL CALL.

W. J. Patterson, B.A., '88? A boy.  
Dr. W. Coy? A boy.

#### DIVINITY HALL.

"Toil on, toil on," seems to be the inscription that hangs over the portals of Divinity Hall, and the dwellers therein are doing their utmost to live up to it. Five and six hours in class with essays and exercises make the life of the happy theologian anything but a dull one.

Speaking of exercises, could not some improvement be made in the arrangements for the delivery and examination of these? As it is now, there seems to be a feeling of uncertainty among the students as to the time they may be called on to pass through this little ordeal. If certain days were set apart throughout the session, and each student appointed a certain day in which his discourse *must* be delivered, it would remove the dissatisfaction which now prevails among the boys.

It is pleasing to note the increased attendance in the Hall this session. The first year class is the largest in the history of Queen's, and the quality of the men is in every way up to the average. While there are always a few who enter Theology without taking a full University course, every year sees a marked improvement in this regard. We hope that the remit sent down from the General Assembly to the Presbyteries asking them to emphasize the importance of a full University for those entering for the ministry may have a salutary effect, and that at no distant date it will become compulsory.

The new Lecturer on Church History, Rev. J. Ross, B.D., of Perth, is already very popular among the boys. His lectures are eloquent and interesting, notwithstanding the fact that he is dealing with the earliest periods, which are generally supposed to belong to the dry bones of Ecclesiastical History.

A valuable addition to the teaching staff this session is Mr. D. G. S. Connery, B.A., who is giving lectures on elocution. His classes are largely attended by Arts men as well as Divinities, and has already proved himself worthy of the very high reputation which he holds.

The Missionary Association has begun its work again this session, and judging from the first meeting the attendance and interest will be much larger than ever. The same old difficulty in regard to supplying the mission stations for the winter faces us. Those students who have had stations during the summer, within reach of Kingston, seem to think that they have the peculiar faculty of knowing just the man who is suited to their respective fields, and claim the right of supplying the

same for the winter. Complaints have been coming in that the stations were much dissatisfied with the men sent to them by the Association other winters. But this is no new complaint. Every mission station grumbles more or less with its winter supply, and the station that gives the least grumbles the loudest. True monetary considerations must never enter the heart of the student. He must always be prompted by the love of the work, and if the latter the most ambitious can have his ideal fulfilled. But we still claim that the Association has the only right to do this work, and that every station and congregation should look to the Association for their supply. It is the only way by which the rights of the younger students can be protected, and prevent selfish students from monopolizing all the best fields and the best pay.

The Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance held its sixth annual convention in Montreal this year. The attendance of delegates was not so large as on former occasions, but it was made up for by the unusually interesting character of the meetings. J. A. McDonald, B.A., J. Reddon, B.A., and D. Strachan, B.A., were sent down from Queen's, and these men report themselves as delighted with the convention, with Montreal, with McGill, and with the ladies attending McGill. The Montreal students have a faculty of making their visitors feel perfectly at home, and certainly their efforts on this occasion were much appreciated by the visitors. In so short a space as we have at our disposal it is impossible to give a detailed account of all the proceedings, and every part was so excellent we hardly feel justified in specially noticing any one, yet the papers of W. R. McIntosh, University College, and of Miss Lillian Hendrie, of the Theo Dora Society, McGill, were unusually interesting, and brought out lengthy discussions.

We are glad to see our old friend J. Cattaneach back again, much improved after his severe illness. He looks quite changed in his new outfit, and might be well taken for a second edition of Donald Dhu.

Those mysterious parcels which the Theologians have been seen conveying to the College these last few days carefully wrapped up in their gowns we have discovered to be nothing more than copies of Horne's Introduction. As a Freshman well asked: "What must the book itself be?"

### COLLEGE WORLD.

Students who use tobacco in any form are denied admission to the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal.

A knock-downer for examination advocates: "In six years, 389 students of the Prussian public schools have committed suicide through fear of flunking on examinations."

The subscription for a memorial of Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," has already reached 8,000 pounds. The memorial will be erected at Kilkenny, where the author was born.

Congdon's Digest of Nova Scotia Decisions goes into the binders' hands the last of this week. In our next issue we shall be able to give an extended notice of this

work, which we believe will be indispensable to the practitioner and of great value to the profession generally. —*Dalhousie Gazette.*

The number of Undergraduates this session shows a very gratifying increase over that of last year. The Undergraduates in Arts number 107, distributed among the years as follows: Seniors, 29, Juniors 26, Sophomores 25, Freshmen 27. Of these, 80 are from Nova Scotia, 15 from P. E. Island, 8 from New Brunswick, 2 from Maine, 1 from British Columbia, and 1 from Bermuda. —*Dalhousie Gazette.*

### OUR TABLE.

The *Columbia Spectator* has changed its garb; not for the better, we think.

*Lefebvre* manifests an inclination to give too much attention to football.

Week by week the *Varsity* brings us a pleasant record of the progress of the Provincial University. We congratulate the Editors on being able to place before the readers of the journal so many literary contributions from students.

The *Adelphian*, for November, contains several pieces of no inconsiderable literary value. If the author of "That Thanksgiving Story" is an amateur we may yet be very familiar with his name.

The Presbyterian College Journal, Volume X, Number 1, has arrived. It contains an unusually large number of really first-class articles, which it would be interesting to review did we have time. The Journal deserves patronage.

### COLLEGE NOTES.

Some of the students have of late developed a faculty for disturbing others by wrestling and scuffling in the Reading Room. It would be better for all concerned if such exhibitions took place on the Campus.

The Concursus should look after those who have of late amused themselves by tearing down notices from the bulletin board.

The class of '94 have decided to hold meetings of their year fortnightly to assist in developing the innate eloquence of the heretofore bashful Freshmen. That is right, boys.

Who is it that so appreciates the privileges of the Reading Room as to cut whatever suits his fancy from the newspapers on file?

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Professor—Mr. S —, is Church History interesting?

Mr. S.—It depends on how you look at it.

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Yesterday morning, as the JOURNAL staff was breakfasting in their spacious and "altogether lovely" apartments, the door was burst open and a stranger entered. He began immediately: "I am from Dalhousie. I know a lot. I am very young. I have preached I took forty lectures in elocution. I stood first in Philosophy. 1—" (The remainder is unavoidably crowded out of this issue.)

## DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

RECENTLY a senior who offered his football subscription to a Sophomore collector was very much taken aback on being told that Freshmen would have to go to the collector of their own year.

Dr. K. N.—Your name is White, is it not?

No sir, Green.

Oh! simply a matter of color-blindness.

On the way to Toronto—Brakesman—Keep the door shut, the wind is driving in some swells.

Voice from down stairs to A. D. M. Ke-n-n, '94—  
"Minnie sends her best regards, hand-painted on both sides."

Thomas A. Becket (Scott) is the patron saint of the Women's Medical College.

There is a rule in the Hebrew language which states that members of the body, which are in pairs, are of the feminine gender, but all other members of the body are masculine. Mr. B—I lately assured the professor that heart is feminine. When did this happen, John?

At the late match against Ottawa College the smallest man on that team was heard to exclaim: "Dot big man Cameron, bold, bad man; he scrag little man like me."

Hugh Ross arrived from Victoria, B.C., to-day. He walked the whole distance. Owing to a breakage in the machinery he was delayed one day. Had this not occurred he would have been here yesterday.

Who call out "bells" in every tone,  
From the loud scream to the mild moan,  
Who sway their arms both to and fro,  
And make the ocean Ro-o-I, you know?  
The yellocution class.

N. J. Sp—le, '91, after much original research, comes forward with the idea that Freshies' receptions originated in the year 1898 B.C. He will be pleased to explain his theory to all inquirers. Don't neglect to enclose a three cent stamp.

Jim—What sort of songs do you enjoy most, Miss H.?  
Miss H.—Scotch ones, and (hesitatingly) my favorite is "The Campbells Are Coming."

"Say, Bob, how much were the tickets for the Boston Symphony Concert?"

Bob—"I went in for a nickel."

It has been noticed that yet another of the theologues has a great *fauln* for the fair sex. So much so, in fact, that he cannot make a speech even in prayer meeting without alluding to them.

Some of the divinities have been mistaking the first year ladies for doctrines, and have been religiously embracing them on the way to the Apologetics class-room. Look out or we will be giving you *fitz*.

### THEY ARE SEVEN.

I met a pretty college girl,  
She was twenty-two, she said,  
Her hair was banged with wave and curl,  
And coiled about her head.

Sweet hearts and lovers, gentle maid,  
How many may they be?  
How many? Seven in all, she said,  
And wondering looked at me.

And where are they? I pray you tell,  
She answered, seven are they,  
And two at Catarasqui dwell,  
And one at Collin's Bay.

The two down in the city here  
I'm not quite sure about,  
But Alf. and Harry, living near,  
They often drive me out.

You say that living here are two,  
Of whom you're not quite sure,  
And yet you're seven; that can't be true,  
Explain a little more.

Then answered she in gentle tone,  
They're seven; now don't you see,  
Those two have somewhat backward grown,  
And not so mashed on me?

If they don't eall on you, my dear,  
Or take you out to drive,  
Don't count the two who are living here,  
But say you've only five.

I see them oft, their homes are near,  
The gentle maid replied,  
And not a hundre'd yards from here,  
They've studied side by side.

The first that went, Will was his name,  
He from my side did stray,  
*Because a missionary came*  
And stole my heart away.

Then when to English through the snow,  
We tramped at eight each morn,  
My Alec did with Carrie go,  
And I was left forlorn.

How many have you then? I said  
Those have the mitten given,  
She wouldn't see it, simple maid,  
But answered, they are seven.

But they are gone—those two are gone,  
They gave you the go by,  
Still useless was my talking quite,  
She wouldn't see it in that light,  
And seven was her reply.